

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An Observation of Dr. Johnstons of Pomphret, communicated by him to Mr. Lister, and by him sent in a Letter to the Publisher, concerning some Stones of a perfect Gold-colour, found in Animals.

Hat no page of this Letter may be empty (faith Mr. Lifter) I shall transcribe for you an Observation of Dr. Johnstons. In the German Philosophic Ephemerides of the year 1672, I meet with these words of Doctor Wedelius, Obs. 246. pag 439. Possideo particulam Calculivaccini, inftar Auri foliorum fulgidi; the subject of that Observation being an Enumeration and the Description of several Stones found in divers Animals, as in Doggs, Hoggs, Staggs, and in Cows also; of which last the now quoted words are all he faith. I do begg Dr. Johnstons pardon for having kept by me two years an Observation of this nature, which he was pleased to communicate to me, and which yet was fo surprising, that I had not the assurance to offer it to you, being, in this as well as in all other matters, relating to the phanomena of Natural History, very distident. What reasons I then had to doubt of the truth of this Observation, he best knows, and I shall not trouble you with; being a little more confident since I read the words of D. Wedelius, that the Stones fent me by the Learned Doctor were fuch indeed, and not some Infects Eggs, as I once did verily perswade myself they were.

His Letter bears date April 22. 1672. from Pomphret.

Bout this time twelve month (faith the Doctor) one Thomas Capidge, a butcher of Pomphret, killed an Ox for the shambles, in which nothing was observed, preternatural, till the Bladder being blown by his servant, there was some thing observed sticking to the inside with a duskish froth. Keeping the Bladder half-blown, the butchers Son, who first discover'd it, knocked with his hand on the side and the bottom of the bladder, to make it settle to the neck, and by shaking and squeezing it got out the froth, and about two hundred little globular stones of several sizes, the biggest being about this (O) circumference; others like pin-heads or mustard-seed. He

rubb'd the flimy froth from them, and they appear'd of a duskish yellow colour and smooth. Some he broak, and the rest he kept in a paper; which when dry, they were like Seed-pearl, but more smooth, and of a perfect gold-colour. and so ever after continued, as you see them. Viewed in a Microscope, they appeared very polished, and without any rugofities: The Figure in most was sphærical; in some a little compressed; the colour like burnisht gold. I broke one or two of them with some difficulty, and I found by the Microscope, that it was only a thin shell that was so orient and bright, the inner fide of which shell was like unpolish't gold; The inmost substance was like brown Sugar-candy to the naked eye, but not so transparent: The taste was not In Spirit of Vitriol they shrunk much and difcernable. wasted, but continued their colour, (possibly by reason of the outward skin, which, it feems, in these was as difficult to diffolve as in true pearls:) Likewife Aqua fortis would corrode and diffolve them tumultuoufly.

Thus far the Doctor. I do not question (so concludes Mr. Lister,) but he hath store of these guilt stones in his cabinet; for, as I remember, he was so choice of them, that the parcel he fent me to view, was order'd to be returned again;

at least, none of them remained with me.

I am

Yours.

York March 12. 16 23